REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1890-91,

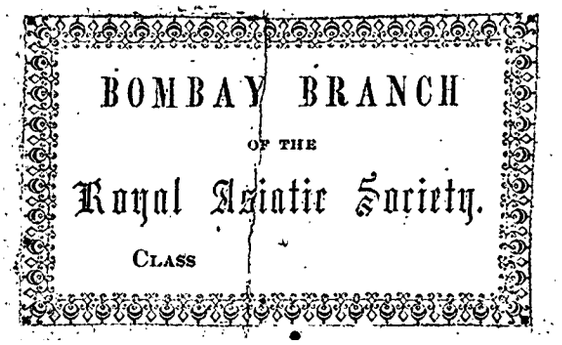
WITH

APPENDIX.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

[Price—4½ Annas.]



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1892.

No. 5374 OF 1891.

FROM

W. W. LOCH, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári,
Bombay;

To

T. D. MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Bombay, 5th December 1891.

SIR,

INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1890-91, ending 31st July 1891.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

2. The bulk of the opium imported into Bombay is grown and manufactured in Native States in Málwa and Rájputána; and for its weighment and for the issue of the necessary passes, and the recovery of the pass-fees due thereon, Government have established scales and maintain offices at Ahmedabad and at the following places in Central India and Rájputána, *viz.*, Indore, Ujjain, Rutlam, Dhar, Jowra, Ajmere, Mándesar, Bhopal and Chitor. Opium passed at the Government scales is packed in chests, each containing 140¼ lbs., or in half chests containing each 70⅛ lbs. avoirdupois.

3. The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited, and the importation of opium from Málwa has been restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are subjected on arrival to examination, and the transport of opium from place to place is permitted only under official passes, and the wholesale trade in the drug has been entirely separated from the retail trade.

4. During the year under report the modified minimum guaranteed vend system, under which the amount to be guaranteed is fixed by the Commissioner and not by competition, was introduced into the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára. It had been introduced in the previous year into the Panch Mahals, Thána and Kolába. It could not be introduced into the Surat, Násik and Khándesh districts, as the terms for which the farms were held had not expired, and it was not thought necessary to introduce it into the five southern districts where the consumption of opium is small and the old license fee system has been retained. In the Town and Island of Bombay, too, it was considered desirable to retain temporarily the practice of calling for tenders, but the Commissioner was directed to reject tenders which appeared to be unnecessarily high. In Sind changes were introduced as a preliminary to assimilating the system there with that in force in the rest of the Presidency. Except in Thar and Párkar the farms were given for whole districts instead of by tálukas as formerly, and the margin of profit allowed to the farmers, *viz.*, the difference between the issue rate from Government depôts, and the maximum selling price was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2-8-0 a lb. The licenses to sell opium do not include the right of selling preparations of opium such as chandul and madat. Licenses for the retail sale of these articles have been as usual sold either by auction or by tender.

5. Agreements have been taken from all Native Chiefs in the Presidency with a view to secure their co-operation in effectually

INTRODUCTION.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

stopping the contraband traffic in opium. Under these agreements—

(1) The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States, except Baroda.

(2) Baroda has been permitted to grow the poppy and manufacture opium under a State monopoly, for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. The State has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices to those for the time being in force in adjoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory, and into the territories of adjoining Native States.

(3) All other Native States have been required to supply themselves with opium for domestic consumption either from some British depôt or by direct importation from Málwa under regular passes, and to retail it to their subjects at prices not lower than the retail prices for the time being in force in British districts.

(4) All Native Chiefs are bound to exert themselves to prevent the introduction of untaxed opium into their territories.

(5) In return for the obligations undertaken, the States have been guaranteed the enjoyment of the privileges enumerated below so long as they faithfully carry out their agreements.

6. Baroda enjoys the whole of the revenue derivable under its State monopoly, and is, besides, allowed to import from Málwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of Málwa opium may be wanted for its home consumption. Cambay, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha States are allowed a remission of the whole of the British duty levied on opium consumed within their limits; Cutch and Káthiáwár are allowed a similar remission to the extent of one-third; the Sátára Jághírdárs of one-tenth; and all other States of one-fifth of the duty. Special compensation has also been granted in all cases in which any loss of the opium revenue formerly enjoyed by Chiefs was found to have been caused by the new arrangements.

7. No change has been made during the year under report either in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium, in the system of administration, or in the rates of duty which were, for opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries Rs. 600, and for opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency Rs. 700 per chest, the rates levied at the scales at Ajmere being as usual Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Total exports from Agencies and duty realizations.

8. The following statement shows the number of chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of duty levied thereon in 1890-91 and in the previous year—

For Export to	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Presidency	519	3,63,300	505½	3,53,850
Nizám's territory	354½	2,48,150	302	2,11,400
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	289½	2,02,650	283	1,98,100
Mysore (duty-free)	20	... ..	20	... ..
Coorg (do.)	1	.....	½	.....
Bombay Presidency	28,844½	1,86,47,375	30,086	1,80,81,600
Do. (duty-free)	133	.....	236	.....
Total ...	30,161½	1,94,61,475	31,433	1,88,44,950

STATISTICS.

9. The exports to places outside the Bombay Presidency during the year under report amounted to 1,111 chests, and the duty realizations to Rs. 7,63,350 as against 1,184 chests exported and Rs. 8,14,100 realized in 1889-90. As remarked in previous reports, these exports and realizations are not included in the accounts of this Presidency, and are only incidentally mentioned, in order to show the total amount of work done at the Opium Agencies connected with the Bombay Opium Department.

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

10. During the year under report, 30,086 chests of opium were exported from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in this Presidency on payment of duty, being more than the exports in the previous year by 1,241½ chests. The quantity of opium imported free of duty under special passes, for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission, was 236 chests as compared with 133 in 1889-90. The total increase in the exports from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency, aggregating 1,344½ chests, is due chiefly to the smaller stocks held at the Bombay warehouse at the commencement of the year.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

11. As in 1888-89 and 1889-90, there were no exports from the Ajmere Agency during the year under report. The exports from the Bhopál Agency, Chitur and Rutlam increased during the year under report by 1,142, 376½ and 656½ chests respectively, while the exports from Ujjain decreased by 1,120½ chests. The increases or decreases at the other Agencies were not very large.

Exports from Ajmere Agency, &c.

12. No Baroda opium was brought to the Ahmedabad scales during the year under report. From Dungarpur were brought 98½ chests, of which 90½ were duty-paid and 8 under duty-free passes, the latter for consumption in the Native States in the Mahi Kántha. The importations in the previous year were 93½ chests.

Opium passes from Ahmedabad scales.

13. The pass-fee or duty payable on exports from the Agencies in Málwa to places in the Bombay Presidency is levied at the scales in the form of hundis drawn on Bombay, and payable at six days' sight. The hundis must be cashed before the consignee can obtain delivery of the opium. At the Ajmere Agency the duty must be paid in cash or by hundi payable at sight, drawn on Bombay, while at Ahmedabad only cash or hundis payable at sight at the Bank of Bombay are accepted. The amount of duty levied under these rules on the opium exported from the several Agencies to Bombay and other places within the Presidency was Rs. 1,80,81,600 for the year under report as compared with Rs. 1,86,47,375 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,65,775, due to the reduction from 5th July 1890 in the rate of duty on opium exported to China or other foreign countries.

Duty realizations of exports from scales.

14. The number of chests exported from the scales to places in the Bombay Presidency at each rate of duty during the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91, and the duty paid in cash or by hundis, are noted below:—

	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
At Rs. 700 per chest ...	311	2,17,700	300	2,10,000
„ 650 „ ...	26,191½	1,70,24,475	...	...
„ 600 „ ...	2,342	14,05,200	29,786	1,78,71,600
	28,844½	1,86,47,375	30,086	1,80,81,600

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

15. The number of chests of duty-paid opium actually imported into the Presidency, and the amount of duty actually realized by encashment of hundis, and brought to account during the year under report, were 30,079½ chests and Rs. 1,80,69,450. The difference between these figures and the statistics of exports from, and the duty levied at, the scales, in the preceding paragraph, is explained below :—

	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1890-91	30,086	1,80,81,600
Deduct—Number which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year ...	10	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year ...	26½	17,400
	30,049½	1,80,64,200
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1889-90 which arrived in Bombay in 1890-91, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1889-90	22½	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1890-91	7½	5,250
Number of chests which actually arrived and the duty actually realized in Bombay in 1890-91.	30,079½	1,80,69,450

16. The following statement shows the number of opium chests passed and the amount of duty levied at the scales, and the number of chests which arrived and the amount of duty actually realized in Bombay, together with the amount of differential duty levied on opium sold in Bombay for home consumption in each of the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91. The annual averages of each period of three years ending respectively in 1882-83, 1885-86 and 1888-89 are also given for comparison :—

Years.	Chests cleared and Duty levied at the Scales.			Chests arrived and Duty realized in Bombay.				
	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty levied.	Number of Chests.		Amount of duty realized.	Amount of differential Duty realised.	Total amount of Duty realized.
	Duty-paid.	Duty-free.		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annual average of three years ending 1882-83...	36,839½	57½	2,47,73,096	36,158	57½	2,46,91,854	...	2,46,91,854
Ditto 1885-86...	40,746	87½	2,64,99,050	40,507	87½	2,63,10,867	59,010	2,63,69,877
Ditto 1888-89...	36,127	132	2,35,02,742	36,596	132	2,38,02,550	59,222	2,38,61,772
In 1889-90	28,844½	133	1,86,47,375	28,835½	133	1,86,56,125	75,635	1,87,31,760
„ 1890-91	30,086	236	1,80,81,600	30,079½	236	1,80,69,450	1,20,783	1,81,90,233

17. The total number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency during the year under report, including those passed free of duty, was 30,315½ as against 28,968½ in 1889-90, showing an increase of 1,347 chests. There is a decrease in duty realizations amounting to Rs. 5,41,527.

18. Of the 30,315½ chests imported, 29,787 were brought to Bombay and lodged in the Government Central Warehouse. The remaining 528½ chests, including the 236 chests imported free of duty by Native States and 292½ chests imported for home consumption on payment of duty at the rate of Rs. 700 per chest by opium farmers in the British districts and in Native States entitled to partial or full remission of duty, were conveyed direct to their destinations in the Native States and Collectorates concerned, as noted below :—

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Actual imports into Bombay and actual duty realizations.

Duty paid at Rs. 700 per Chest.		Duty-free.	
	Chests.		Chests.
Dharampur	1	Pálanpur	64½
Mahi Kántha	3½	Mahi Kántha	44
Káthiáwár	174½	Rewa Kántha	34½
Rewa Kántha	7½	Cambay	23
Ahmedabad	49	Baroda	70
Kaira	21		
Panch Mahálś	6	Total ...	236
Ahmednagar	18		
Khándesh	6		
Broach	6	Add duty-paid	292½
Total ...	292½	Grand Total ...	528½

19. The warehouse account for the year 1890-91 is given below :— Bombay Central Warehouse account.

	Chests.		
Book balance on 31st July 1890	259		
Add—the excess discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1889-90—*vide* paragraph 23 of the Administration Report for that year	16		
Actual stock on 1st August 1890	275		
Imported during the year under report	29,787		
Total Stock ...	30,062		
Exported to China	28,415		
Do. to Zanzibár and other African ports	13		
Do. to Cochin and Allepey	56		
Do. to London	1		
Sold for home consumption—			
(*a*) To Native Chiefs of—			
Bhor	2		
Phaltan	3		
Cutch	70		
Káthiáwár	68		
Bánsda	½		
Rewa Kántha	2		
		145½	
(*b*) To licensed opium vendors of—			
Bombay	134½		
Ahmedabad	91		
Kaira	61		
Panch Mahálś	14		
Broach	46		
Surat	18½		
Thána	10		
Násik	46½		
Khándesh	105		
Ahmednagar	62		
Poona	65½		
Sholápur	49½		
Sátára	32½		
Kolába	4½		
		740½	
(*c*) To Government for supply of depôts		317	
(*d*) To Government, being equivalent of 657 lbs. and 11 tolas of touch ...		8	
			1,211
Total disposed of ...			29,696
Book Balance on 31st July 1891 ...			366
Total ...			30,062

OPIUM IMPORTS.

STATISTICS.

Bombay Central Warehouse Account.

20. On stock being taken at the end of the year under report, the balance of opium actually found in the warehouse was 381 chests, 8 lbs., 13 tolas and 60 grains, or 15 chests, 8 lbs., 13 tolas and 60 grains in excess of the book balance, which is equal to an average gain of 2 tolas and 145 grains per chest. This excess may be attributed to 75 per cent. of the opium imported during the year being old and ordinary, while 25 per cent. of it was new. Full explanation as to how the excess occurs in the case of old opium has been given in previous reports.

DISTRIBUTION.

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

21. As regards the distribution of the opium from the warehouse, the exports to China, as usual, stand first in the list. For some years past they have been gradually declining, having fallen from 39,763½ chests in 1883-84 to 28,372 chests in 1889-90. During the year under report they increased by 43 chests.

	Chests.
1883-84	39,763½
1884-85	39,819
1885-86	37,173
1886-87	37,838
1887-88	36,353
1888-89	29,777½
1889-90	28,372
1890-91	28,415

22. The causes which have led to the general decline in the opium trade with China have already been fully referred to in the reports for the previous years. Briefly speaking, they are—(1) increased production of opium in China itself, and (2) the cheapness of the indigenous drug as compared with the Indian opium, owing to inequality in the incidence of taxation. The reduction in the rate of duty made in July 1890 does not appear to have had any effect on the trade except that of checking the decrease in exports.

23. The diplomatic and consular reports on Trade and Finance for the last year, submitted by some of her Majesty's Consuls in China, repeat the statements made in former years that the cultivation of the opium poppy in China is steadily increasing, that the locally prepared opium is being more largely used, and that the Chinese local authorities are either unwilling or unable to devise any effective means of taxing the native drug.

Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

24. The following statement shows the prices of opium ruling in the Bombay market in each month of the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 contrasted with the prices quoted for similar opium in the principal China markets of Hongkong and Shanghai and in the Calcutta market :—

	1889-90.								1890-91.							
	Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)		Bombay Market.		China Market.				Calcutta Market. (a)	
			Hongkong.		Shanghai.						Hongkong.		Shanghai.			
	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	One year old.	Two years old.	Patna.	Benares.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August	1,254	1,304	1,324	1,409	1,304	1,378	1,185	1,166	1,084	1,126	1,170	1,217	1,151	1,259	1,052	1,043
September	1,265	1,315	1,304	1,380	1,309	1,349	1,225	1,181	1,101	1,151	1,155	1,216	1,184	1,292	1,055	1,033
October	1,254	1,310	1,290	1,358	1,303	1,355	1,175	1,149	1,106	1,159	1,140	1,192	1,191	1,264	1,052	1,049
November	1,228	1,297	1,266	1,329	1,285	1,375	1,172	1,156	1,088	1,157	1,134	1,184	1,160	1,259	1,055	1,026
December	1,176	1,248	1,234	1,279	1,246	1,332	1,159	1,143	1,078	1,153	1,128	1,181	1,132	1,240	1,064	1,022
January	1,148	1,211	1,187	1,221	1,234	1,297	1,108	1,109	1,060	1,148	1,105	1,158	1,114	1,195	1,044	1,013
February	1,100	1,160	1,199	1,240	1,228	1,280	1,054	1,059	1,082	1,152	1,090	1,171	1,103	1,202	1,026	986
March	1,104	1,163	1,197	1,247	1,226	1,279	1,066	1,059	1,102	1,163	1,091	1,185	1,101	1,216	1,026	985
April	1,089	1,152	1,208	1,258	1,234	1,290	1,060	1,054	1,109	1,163	1,096	1,190	1,106	1,227	1,035	994
May	1,109	1,181	1,198	1,242	1,178	1,293	1,053	1,052	1,108	1,180	1,099	1,194	1,111	1,270	1,059	1,039
June	1,134	1,194	1,184	1,237	1,174	1,294	1,048	1,043	1,122	1,182	1,116	1,195	1,135	1,261	1,072	1,062
July	1,124	1,175	1,186	1,234	1,166	1,280	1,049	1,040	1,111	1,178	1,127	1,201	1,134	1,238	1,071	1,046
Average ...	1,165	1,226	1,231	1,286	1,241	1,317	1,113	1,101	1,096	1,159	1,121	1,190	1,135	1,244	1,051	1,024

(a) *Note.*—In Calcutta, opium of two seasons is not in the market at the same time and therefore there is only one price for each of the two varieties (Behar and Benares) of opium sold at Government sales.

25. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under report were Rs. 1,096 per chest for new

opium and Rs. 1,159 per chest for old opium. The average prices ruling in the previous year were Rs. 1,165 and Rs. 1,226 per chest for new and old opium respectively. As the price includes the duty paid at the scales, and as the rate of duty levied during the year was lower than that in the previous year by Rs. 50 per chest, the market prices appear to have fallen by about Rs. 20 per chest.

DISTRIBUTION.

EXPORTS TO CHINA. Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

26. The exports to African ports in 1890-91 were 13 chests as compared with 15½ in the previous year. One chest was sent to London as against two chests sent in 1889-90. Cochin and Allepey imported 56 chests from Bombay in 1890-91 as compared with 60½ chests in the previous year.

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Exports to Foreign countries and to Ports in other Presidencies.

27. The remaining 1,211 chests were sold for consumption in the Bombay Presidency, as under :—

HOME CONSUMPTION.

(*a*) to Government, 325 chests for the supply of their depôts, from which opium is issued to Native States and to licensed retailers in British districts ; Wholesale transactions.

(*b*) to British opium farmers, 740½ chests.

(*c*) to Native Chiefs 145½ chests.

28. These 1,211 chests are in addition to the 528½ chests mentioned above, paragraph 18, as having been imported direct by British opium farmers and Native States without passing through the accounts of the Bombay Central Warehouse.

29. The year's stock for home consumption in British districts and Native States throughout the Bombay Presidency, except Baroda, was thus 1,739½ chests as compared with 1,874½ chests in 1889-90. The State of Baroda consumes opium manufactured locally, and the accounts for this are presented separately further on in this report.

30. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts, and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency is pounds, tolas and grains, each pound containing 40 tolas, and each tola 180 grains. The accounts submitted below are according to this standard.

31. As already stated, Government bought, during the year under report, from the merchants in Bombay 325 chests, the price paid for which amounted to Rs 3,99,682. The weight of the opium brought to account was 43,827 lbs. In addition to this quantity, 52 lbs. were locally purchased for Rs. 523. The aggregate purchases during the year were thus 43,879 lbs. at a cost of Rs. 400,205, showing an average rate of Rs. 9-2-0 per lb. as against the average of Rs. 9-5-0 for purchases in the previous year. The balance in the depôts at the commencement of the year was 32,258 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,97,149. The total stock for the year thus was 76,137 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 697,354, giving an average cost of Rs. 9-2-7 per lb. as against Rs. 9-8-10 in the previous year.

Government stock and purchases.

32. Opium was issued from the depôts during the year under report at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 per lb. Cost price only was charged to Native States for whole and half chests indented for by them from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Government issue rate.

33. The issues from the Government depôts during the year under report were 47,786 lbs., of which 22,926 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, 418 lbs. to the Medical Storekeeper and 24,742 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The price realized for the opium amounted to Rs. 477,043, of which

Issues from Government depôts.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Issues from Government depôts.

Rs. 61,406 were adjusted by credit to it to "Refunds and Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass-fees in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 437,063, so that a profit of Rs. 39,980 was made on the sales. From this profit should be deducted the value (Rs. 4,685) of 511 lbs. of opium written off as loss from dryage and wastage in the depôts, the charges amounting to Rs. 6,544 incurred on account of the transport of opium from Bombay to up-country depôts, and Rs. 2,118 on account of the maintenance of the Government depôts at Sádra in the Mahi Kántha and at Pálanpur, from which opium is issued to Native Chiefs free of duty and from which no revenue is derived by Government. The net profit is thus reduced to Rs. 26,633.

Closing balance.

34. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage, above referred to, from the opening balance and purchases, there remained in stock in the Government depôts at the end of the year a balance of 27,839 lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 2,55,606.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

35. Turning now to the retail transactions of the year and commencing with British districts, the total quantity of opium which was placed on sale at the shops, exclusive of unsold stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the outgoing licensees, which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under :—

	Lbs.
Issued from Government depôts, as per paragraph 33	22,626
Imported by licensees from Málwa, as per paragraph 18 ... Chests 106 =	14,428
Purchased by licensees in Bombay markets, as per paragraph 19... Chests 740½ =	1,00,790
Total ...	1,37,844

Quantities sold.

36. The quantities which actually passed into consumption during the year under report in each British district are shown in the subjoined table, in contrast with the licit sales in the year 1889-90 :—

Names of Districts.	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	Opium sold in crude state.	Opium used in the manufacture of Chandul and Madat.	Total.	Opium sold in crude state.	Opium used in the manufacture of Chandul and Madat.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	16,158	4,627	20,785	15,459	4,307	19,766
Ahmedabad	29,168	86	29,254	18,984	116	19,100
Kaira	17,898	...	17,898	11,398	...	11,398
Panch Mahâls	2,895	...	2,895	2,848	...	2,848
Broach	11,727	45	11,772	7,628	76	7,704
Surat	4,061	29	4,090	3,016	124	3,140
Thána	1,236	22	1,258	1,265	120	1,385
Khándesh	13,008	1,293	14,301	14,077	639	14,716
Násik	5,092	42	5,134	5,426	40	5,466
Ahmednagar	10,321	44	10,365	10,008	32	10,040
Poona	8,567	331	8,898	8,648	255	8,903
Sholápur	7,792	103	7,895	6,735	135	6,870
Sátára	4,434	...	4,434	4,388	...	4,388
Belgaum	525	95	620	678	76	754
Dhárwár	548	148	696	546	159	705
Bijápur	339	79	418	290	59	349
Kánara	133	...	133	137	...	137
Ratnágiri	259	...	259	271	...	271
Kolába	621	...	621	651	...	651
Karáchi	4,760	260	5,020	4,446	123	4,569
Hyderabad	10,616	82	10,698	9,952	88	10,040
Shikárpur	2,982	231	3,213	2,715	200	2,915
Aden	123	69	192	118	26	144
Total ...	153,263	7,586	160,849	1,29,684	6,575	136,259

Fluctuations in sales.

37. The foregoing figures show that while the sales of crude opium decreased by 23,579 lbs., those of opium in preparations fell

off by 1,011 lbs., or over 13 per cent. From the statement given in paragraph 81, it will be seen that the license fees for the sale of chandul and madat were slightly higher in 1890-91 than in 1889-90, but were considerably below the average of preceding years. There is reason to believe that the custom of smoking chandul and madat in private houses is extending in some towns and hence the licensees' sales are falling off.

Fluctuations in sales.

38. The actual sales, exclusive of quantities used for chandul and madat, in the several districts in which the farms are sold on the minimum guaranteed vend system, are compared below with the quantities guaranteed in each case and with the corresponding figures for the preceding three years :—

Actual sales exclusive of quantities used for chandul and madat.

Districts.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.	Minimum guaranteed vend.	Actual sales.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	16,200	13,130	16,200	17,176	16,200	15,875	15,120	15,022
Ahmedabad... ...	27,744	25,478	27,744	28,682	27,744	29,168	22,561	18,984
Kaira	14,700	12,374	14,700	13,730	14,700	17,898	13,500	11,397
Panch Mahals ...	2,655	2,471	2,350	2,349	2,500	2,895	2,800	2,848
Broach	12,492	11,959	12,492	9,764	12,492	11,643	11,500	7,550
Surat	4,524	4,287	4,620	3,594	4,620	4,061	4,620	3,015
Thána	1,800	1,425	1,655	1,250	1,500	1,236	1,250	1,264
Násik	6,972	5,594	6,972	5,468	6,972	5,092	5,550	5,426
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	16,872	13,008	16,872	14,077
Ahmednagar ...	10,392	10,379	10,392	10,132	10,392	10,321	10,000	10,008
Poona	11,232	9,374	9,972	8,242	9,972	8,567	8,500	8,648
Sholápur	8,232	6,238	8,232	6,294	8,232	7,792	7,200	6,735
Sátára	4,511	4,502	4,511	4,504	4,511	4,434	4,400	4,388
Kolába	600	660	700	696	600	621	600	651
Karáchi	5,292	3,289	6,732	4,371	7,440	4,760	4,500	4,446
Hyderabad	11,225	10,000	12,955	9,749	11,951	10,616	9,876	9,952
Shikárpur	4,550	2,116	4,401	2,413	4,165	2,982	2,719	2,715

Fluctuations in sales. Thána, Násik, Khándesh, Poona and Kolába.

39. Of the 17 districts mentioned in the table under paragraph 38 above the sales in the five districts mentioned in the margin show an increase, which, except in Khándesh, was not large in any case. In Khándesh the year under report was the 2nd year of the triennial period for which the farm was granted on the competition system in 1889-90, and the increase was due to better management. The farmer was not, however, able to sell the full minimum guaranteed amount.

	Lbs.
Thána	28
Násik	334
Khándesh ...	1,069
Poona	81
Kolába... ...	30

Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sind districts.

40. Of the other districts which show a falling off in consumption, the decrease was comparatively trifling in the following:— Panch Mahals, 47 lbs.; Ahmednagar, 313 lbs.; Sátára, 46 lbs. In the Sind districts, the sales were considerably lower than those of 1889-90, but as pointed out in last year's report, there had been in that year a marked increase, especially in Karáchi, and the amounts for the year under report are not below the average sales for past years. The introduction of the system noted in paragraph 4 may to some extent have affected the sales.

Bombay.

41. In Bombay the farm was renewed to the old farmer for a further period of three years on a reduced guarantee. There was a falling off of 853 lbs. in the sales, following on a decrease of 1,301 lbs. in the previous year. This was no doubt due to the existence of the system of smuggling, referred to in last year's report. A temporary detective establishment was sanctioned during the year under report, and worked with considerable success; but it is by no means easy to prevent the entry of smuggled opium into a city like Bombay, where numerous trains arrive at all hours, and it is still less easy to find the smuggled opium when once it has been brought into the city. The amount, however, of licit opium sold in the first quarter of the current year is considerably larger than that sold in the same quarter of the year under report.

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.
Fluctuations in sales.
Sholápur

42. In Sholápur the sales have fallen off by 1,057 lbs. during the year under report, but in the previous year, which had been the last of a triennial contract, there had been a rise of 1,498 lbs. in the consumption, and the farmer had probably forced the sales. The guarantee was considerably reduced, but the farmer disposed of rather less than the stipulated amount.

Surat.

43 The district of Surat shows a falling off of 1,046 lbs. It was the farmer of this district whose prosecution for smuggling was noticed in last year's report. Though the prosecution was unsuccessful, the result on the farmer's sales was very marked, as they fell from 383 lbs. in July 1889 to 210 lbs. in August, and never rose again until the last month of the farm. The amount disposed of appears, however, to be less than the average consumption of the district in past years.

Northrrn Gujarát districts

44. In the three Northern Gujarát districts, Ahmedabad Kaira and Broach, the falling off in the sales has been very marked during the year under report, and aggregates 20,778 lbs., or over 35 per cent. The guaranteed amounts demanded were reduced from 54,936 lbs. to 47,561 lbs., but the consumption was considerably below this diminished demand.

Ahmedabad.

45. In last year's report some account was given of the Ahmedabad farm which ended in that year, and Mr. Spence quoted the Collector's opinion that while opium was no doubt smuggled into the district largely from Baroda territory, it was also largely smuggled out of Gogha into the Bhávnagar State. A careful study of the figures for the year now under consideration shows that while the smuggling out of the district into Bhávnagar has undoubtedly been checked, there is reason to believe that smuggling into the district has been more rife than ever. Gogha and Dhandhuka are the tálukas of the Ahmedabad District which interlace most with Káthiáwár. I give the consumption in them for three years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Dhandhuka	9,243	8,300	4,660
Gogha	4,506	5,064	2,034
	13,749	13,364	6,694

In the highest of these years the rate of consumption in Dhandhuka came to about 3 tolás a head, a rate considerably higher than that of the city of Ahmedabad, and the rate in Gogha was over 6 tolás a head. These tálukas account for 6,670 lbs. of the decrease; the rest is spread over the whole district with the exception of the Dholka Táluka and Deesa Cantonment, and it is largest in the Viramgám Táluka and in Ahmedabad City. It can only be explained by increased smuggling from outside. The number of convictions in Opium cases was nearly double that in 1889-90.

Kaira.

46. In the Kaira District the falling off in the consumption is no doubt mainly due to the fact mentioned in paragraph 49 of last year's report, *viz.* the enormous sales made by the outgoing farmer in July 1890 amounting to 3,520 lbs. The result was that the sales in August 1890 fell to 414 lbs. and continued very low for some months. The forced sales of the last three months of 1889-90 probably reduced the sales of the following year by between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs. If that amount were added to the consumption of the year under report, it would be quite equal to the average. There has however been a marked falling off in the

DISTRIBUTION.
HOME CONSUMPTION.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.

sales in the Borsad and Mátar Tálukas as compared with former years; these tálukas are from their position particularly open to smuggling from the interlacing villages of Baroda territory, and I am inclined to believe that a good deal of illicit opium has been introduced into them.

Fluctuations in sales.

47. As regards the Broach District, the amount sold in 1889-90 was not much above the average, though it was the last year of a triennial farm. The enquiries which have been instituted show that the sales in some of the shops close to the Baroda frontier were disproportionately large; the Collector checked these sales, and the diminished consumption occasioned by this action accounts for a part but by no means the whole of the falling off. I am under the impression that smuggling is carried on by means of the shops in the detached Baroda villages situated in the district, and the attention of the Resident has recently been called to the large amounts of opium sent to them. I would note here that the consumption of opium in the Baroda division which adjoins Kaira and Broach increased largely during the year under report. The number of convictions in the Broach District in the year under report was nearly treble that in the previous year.

Broach.

48. There remain to be noticed the districts named in the margin out of those enumerated in the table subjoined to paragraph 36. In these the farms were sold on the license fee system under which the licensee pays to Government a fixed amount for the privilege of sale, in addition to the duty on the opium actually issued to him from the Government depôts, for vend at his shops. The farms are sold either by collectorates, tálukas or shops. The sales in Belgaum increased by 134 lbs. as compared with the preceding year. The fluctuations in the other districts do not call for special remarks.

Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Ratnágari, Aden.

NATIVE STATES SUPPLIED THROUGH GOVERNMENT.

49. In discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, I follow the plan adopted in the last report, *viz.*, to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government, and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above, paragraph 27, leaving Baroda, which grows its own opium both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

50. The total quantities indented for by Native States during the year under report, according to the figures given in paragraphs 18, 19, and 33, are shown below, together with the corresponding totals for 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Name of State or Political Agency.	From Málwa.				From Bombay.				Issued from Government Local Depôt.	Total, 1890-91.	Corresponding totals for	
	Imported free of duty.		Imported on payment of duty.		Purchased in the market.		Issued from the Government main depôt.				1888-89.	1889-90.
	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Baroda	70	9,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,528	..	..
Cutch	..	..	..	..	70	9,528	..	..	..	9,528	10,617	12,250
Káthiáwár	..	..	174½	23,752	68	9,256	..	..	14,940	47,948	41,833	48,152
Pálanpur	64½	8,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,242	13,021	11,080	11,840
Mahi Kántha	44	5,989	3½	476	..	..	3	408	3,059	9,932	8,549	9,855
Rewa Kántha	34½	4,696	7½	1,021	2	272	..	..	..	5,989	3,879	5,921
Cambay	23	3,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,130	2,586	2,994
All other States ..	..	..	1	136	5½	748	2	272	1,820	2,976	2,555	2,876
Total for 1890-91 ..	236	32,122	186½	25,385	145½	19,834	5	680	24,061	102,052	81,099	93,888
Corresponding totals for 1888-89.	123	16,742	159	21,641	118	16,061	6½	884	25,771	81,099	..	..
Corresponding totals for 1889-90.	133	18,103	147½	20,076	166½	22,662	6	816	32,231	93,888	..	..

Quantities sold.

51. The information available as to the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs concerned, and these I present below, premising that any differences between the quantities indented for as shown above and those actually credited in the accounts are due to the circum-

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Quantities sold.

stance that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

Cutch opium accounts.

52. The licit sales in Cutch are compared in the subjoined abstract with the sales in 1889-90 and the average of the three years ending 1888-89 :—

	Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	2,977	2,511	3,945
Imported during the year	9,987	12,600	9,800
Confiscated opium	176	49	3
Total Stock ...	13,140	15,160	13,748
Issued to licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbár ...	9,917	10,880	9,098
Dryage	324	335	237
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	2,899	3,945	4,413
Total ...	13,140	15,160	13,748

53. I regret to have to remark that there is again a large falling off in the licit consumption in this State which is now 23 per cent. less than it was in 1888-89. The number of convictions was about the same as in the previous year.

Káthiáwár.[c]

54. The accounts furnished by the States and Chiefs in Káthiáwár are summarized below :—

	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	10,065	8,009	9,007
Imported by direct purchase in Bombay and Málwa	32,417	28,175	33,211
Purchased from Rájkot Depôt ...	14,634	20,046	14,940
Confiscated opium	231	27	142
Excess found in stock on re-weighment	9	...	2
Total Stock ...	57,356	56,257	57,302
Sold to public or licensed retailers and used for private consumption of the Darbárs	47,833	46,863	47,895
Loss from dryage	360	387	302
Stock on hand at the end of the year .	9,163	9,007	9,105
Total of Sales, Loss and Balance ...	57,356	56,257	57,302

Licit sale in each main division of Káthiáwár.

55. The following statement shows the licit sales in each main division of Káthiáwár[c]:—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Licit sale in each main division of Káthiawár.

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád	7,092	7,144	7,071
Sorath	14,435	14,026	13,651
Hálár	16,035	15,802	15,234
Gohelvád	10,271	9,891	11,939
Total ...	47,833	46,863	47,895

56. A slight decrease in the consumption in the first three divisions is more than compensated by the marked increase in the sales in Gohelvád amounting to 2,048 lbs. This is the division which borders on the Dhandhuka and Gogha Tálukas of the Ahmedabad District in which there was so large a decrease in the sales. The fact of the increase in Gohelvád occurring concurrently with the decrease in Dhandhuka and Gogha gives much weight to the view that, prior to the year under report, opium was being smuggled from the Ahmedabad District into Káthiáwár.

57. Details of sales in some of the principal Native States comprised in each of the four divisions above referred to are given in the following table :—

Names of Divisions and States.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jhálávád—			
Dhrángadhra...	1,759	1,447	1,454
Ván káner	464	501	485
Limbdi	80	249	169
Wadhwán (including Wadhwán Thána and Civil Station) ...	1,146	873	1,064
Lakhtar	211	157	200
Bajána	473	322	300
Sorath—			
Junágad	7,587	7,180	6,731
Porbandar	1,245	1,329	1,223
Jáfrábád	196	189	214
Hálár—			
Navánagar	5,012	5,163	4,734
Morvi	1,358	1,663	1,270
Gondal	2,526	2,836	2,725
Dhrol	444	465	492
Rájkot (including Civil Station) ...	2,201	1,754	1,934
Gohelvád—			
Bhávnagar	7,663	7,492	9,727
Pálitána	745	628	703

58. Except in the case of Bhávnagar the fluctuations in the sales do not call for remark. The Bhávnagar villages are interlaced with those of the Gogha Táluka.

59. The accounts of opium transactions in Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, as furnished by the Chiefs concerned, are summarized together below :— Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.
NATIVE STATES.
Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Cambay.

Names of States.	Opening Stock.	Imported and locally purchased.	Total Stock.	Sold and consumed.	Loss from dryage.	Closing Stock.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	2,040	12,832	14,871	12,245	186	2,441
In 1889-90	3,050	11,845	14,895	12,685	217	1,993
„ 1890-91	1,993	12,137	14,130	13,003	231	896
Mahi Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	1,230	9,311	10,540	9,202	133	1,206
In 1889-90	1,313	10,030	11,343	10,042	132	1,169
„ 1890-91	1,169	9,937	11,106	9,683	122	1,301
Rewa Kántha.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	1,305	4,564	5,870	4,442	193	1,235
In 1889-90	683	5,872	6,555	5,652	223	680
„ 1890-91	680	6,344	7,024	5,929	233	862
Cambay.						
Annual average of three years ending 1888-89	131	2,899	3,030	2,899	...	131
In 1889-90	87	2,986	3,073	2,713	...	360
„ 1890-91	360	2,593	2,953	2,517	...	436

60. The fluctuations in these agencies have not been large: the increase noted last year in Pálanpur and the Rewa Kántha has continued, but in the Mahi Kántha, where there was a large increase last year, there has been some falling off in the year under report. There has also been a small decrease in Cambay.

61. The licit sales of opium in each of the last two years in some of the principal Native States under the Pálanpur Superintendency and in the Mahi Kántha and the Rewa Kántha are shown in the following table, together with the averages for the three years ending 1888-89 :—

Names of States.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Pálanpur Superintendency.			
Pálanpur	4,022	4,212	4,005
Rádhanpur	2,895	2,672	2,739
Tharád	1,130	1,297	1,272
Mahi Kántha.			
I'dar	1,245	1,126	1,002
Dánta	274	334	284
Rewa Kántha.			
Rájpipla...	1,678	1,531	1,872
Chhota Udepur...	296	315	283
Sunth	211	470	405
Lúnávada	279	757	842
Bálásinor	404	651	504
Báriya	374	537	551

62. The question of the increased allowances of duty-free opium asked for by the Political Agent for some of the States of the Rewa Kántha, referred to in the report for 1889-90, continued to engage the attention of this office. The consumption does not appear to have been excessive in any of the States, and as the sales have not been falling off in the Panch Mahals, there is no reason to suppose that the opium sold in the Northern States has been used for smuggling into British territory. The following allowances of duty-free opium have, therefore, been sanctioned :—

Name of State.	Mr. Grant's scale in 1881.	Allowance now sanctioned.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rájpipla	1,740	1,800
Chota Udepur...	480	480
Báriya	550	560
Lunávada	220	900
Sunth	240	500
Bálasinor	400	600
Kadána	60	60
Sanjeli	40	60

63. The remaining States other than Baroda obtain their supplies from the nearest British depôt or from the Central Depôt at Bombay. The consumption is small, and for the most part they submit no detailed accounts. With a few exceptions the quantities supplied during the year, which are given below, represent the licit consumption sufficiently accurately for practical purposes, but it may be noted that Sávantvádi, which got its biennial supply last year, did not indent for any opium in the year under report :—

Name of State.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dharampur	216	171	156
Bánsda	85	80	68
Sachin	32	32	32
Jawhár	7	6	8
Surgána	1	1	...
Akalkot	177	202	200
Bhor	310	327	348
Phaltan	251	296	431
Jath	51	81	59
Aundh	135	174	192
Sávantvádi	23	68	...
Kolhápur...	227	136	136
Sángli	387	409	418
Miraj (Senior)	190	358	424
Do. (Junior)	66	74	86
Kurundvád (Senior)	51	103	63
Do. (Junior)	59	49	52
Jamkhandi	72	78	57
Mudhol	52	52	46
Rámdurg...	22	13	30
Sávanúr	23	30	34
Janjira	91	136	136
Total ...	2,528	2,876	2,976

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES.

Baroda.

64. This completes the distribution of the opium which has passed through the Government accounts, and I now turn to the figures of production and consumption in the Baroda State, which are given below :—

	Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under poppy cultivation ...	3,213	7,706	6,688
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Poppy Juice.			
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	63,869	43,008	121,991
Purchased during the year ...	37,623	121,903	125,309
Total ...	101,492	164,911	247,300
Utilized in the manufacture of opium ...	58,051	42,920	108,177
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	43,441	121,991	139,123
Total ...	101,492	164,911	247,300
Production and Purchase of Opium.			
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year	191,704	130,473	99,971
Manufactured from juice	51,336	37,826	108,020
Confiscated opium	73	42	59
Total Stock ...	243,113	168,341	208,050
Disposal of Opium.			
Exported to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad ...	27,018	...	...
Issued to licensed retailers ...	57,731	65,515	67,173
Total ...	84,749	65,515	67,173
Loss from dryage, &c.	2,435	2,855	5,007
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	155,929	99,971	135,870
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance	243,113	168,341	208,050

65. As remarked by Government in paragraph 6 of their Resolution No. 1919, dated the 14th March last, in 1889-90 there was an extraordinary increase—4,288 acres—in the area under poppy cultivation in Baroda as compared with the previous year. The Agent, Governor General, was requested to explain the cause for the increase, but I regret to say that I have not yet received his reply. I shall, therefore, address Government on this subject separately as soon as I hear from the Agent. In the year under report the area under poppy cultivation was less by 1,018 acres than in 1889-90. The issues of opium for local comsumption increased by 1,658 lbs.

Home consumption in Baroda territory.

66. The quantities which passed into consumption in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions in

each of the last two years and the average annual sales for the three years ending 1888-89 are shown in the subjoined table :—

Names of Divisions.	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Navsari	3,052	3,043	3,549
Baroda	26,910	28,764	34,098
Kadi	17,906	19,476	16,482
Amreli	10,421	11,561	12,089
Total ...	58,289	62,844	66,218

67. There has been some delay in submitting the report called for in Government Resolution No. 1919, dated 14th March last, regarding the working of the agreement with the Baroda State, owing to the non-receipt of information from Káthiáwár, but it will be sent shortly. I would here only remark that the experience of another year confirms the opinion expressed last year. The statement given above shows that there has been an increase of 5,334 lbs. in the consumption of the Baroda division which borders on the Broach and Kaira Districts where the sales have fallen off so heavily.

Rate of licit consumption in British and Foreign Gujarát.

68. I subjoin, as usual, a table showing the yearly rate of licit consumption per head of population from 1881-82 to the year under report inclusive, in each British district in Gujarát, in each main division of His Highness the Gáikwár's dominions and of the Province of Káthiáwár, and in the Native States of Cutch, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay, these being the parts of the Presidency in which opium is largely consumed :—

Names of Districts and States.	Population.	Rate of Licit Opium Consumption per Head of Population in Tolas.									
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
British Gujarát—											
Ahmedabad ...	856,324	·89	1·05	1·11	1·20	1·30	1·24	1·19	1·34	1·36	·89
Kaira	804,800	·46	·58	·58	·54	·65	·81	·62	·68	·88	·57
Panch Mahals ...	255,479	·43	·31	·43	·43	·41	·35	·39	·37	·45	·45
Broach	326,930	1·08	1·38	1·43	1·51	1·75	1·44	1·47	1·21	1·44	·92
Surat	765,330	·18	·19	·20	·19	·25	·20	·23	·49	·21	·16
Baroda Territory—											
Navsári	287,549	·24	·29	·35	·36	·40	·42	·43	·43	·42	·49
Baroda	756,807	·95	1·14	1·47	1·52	1·49	1·47	1·47	1·33	1·52	1·80
Kadi	988,487	·33	·50	·71	·90	·79	·76	·77	·66	·79	·67
Amreli	147,463	2·05	3·12	3·38	2·45	3·05	3·06	2·75	2·66	3·13	3·23
Káthiáwár—											
Jhálávád ...	439,629	·30	·36	·44	·51	·46	·55	·72	·66	·65	·64
Sorath	639,780	·53	·50	·47	·76	·89	·98	·92	·81	·87	·85
Hálár	684,327	·63	·63	·66	·80	·97	·94	·95	·92	·92	·89
Gohelvád ...	580,163	·62	·45	·58	·77	·80	·74	·75	·64	·68	·82
Cutch State ...	512,084	·66	·66	·76	·77	·83	·71	·69	·91	·84	·71
Pálanpur State ...	576,478	·52	·54	·53	·54	·85	·99	·70	·79	·88	·90
Mahi Kántha ...	517,485	·69	·56	·63	·54	·74	·78	·69	·66	·77	·75
Rewa Kántha ...	543,452	·35	·32	·34	·31	·31	·30	·32	·35	·41	·44
Cambay	86,074	1·41	1·27	1·38	1·34	1·40	1·32	1·55	1·26	1·26	1·17

69. The causes of the fluctuations apparent in this year's rates as compared with last have already been noticed in discussing the licit consumption in the districts and States concerned.

Opium, Chandul and Madat shops.

70. As desired by the Government of India in their letter No. 4189, dated 5th October last, embodied in Government Resolution No. 7278, dated 22nd idem, I subjoin a statement showing the numbers of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in each district of the Bombay Presidency during the year under report as compared with the previous three years :—

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

District.	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.	Opium shops.	Chandul and Madat shops.
Bombay ...	11	20	11	20	11	19	11	19
Ahmedabad ...	186	4	200	4	195	4	175	4
Kaira	154	...	156	...	157	...	139	...
Panch Maháls...	32	...	33	...	35	...	34	...
Broach... ...	50	1	51	1	51	1	50	1
Surat	20	4	20	4	21	4	21	4
Thána	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6
Násik	41	8	40	8	40	8	40	8
Khándesh ...	67	38	71	37	69	33	111	33
Ahmednagar ...	46	4	46	3	51	2	51	2
Poona	50	15	49	14	50	14	50	13
Sholápur ...	42	4	42	6	43	6	43	6
Sátára	36	4	36	4	39	...	39	...
Belgaum ...	13	4	16	5	14	2	17	4
Dhárwár ...	23	2	25	2	24	2	24	2
Bijápur ...	15	3	16	3	18	2	18	2
Kánara... ...	10	...	10	...	7	...	7	...
Ratnágiri ...	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...
Kolába... ...	9	1	9	...	9	...	9	..
Hyderabad ...	96	3	105	3	97	3	97	3
Karáchi ...	90	4	90	4	87	4	86	5
Shikárpur ...	62	6	62	6	62	6	62	6
Thar and Párkar	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	14	...	15	...	12	1	11	1
Total ...	1,139	131	1,175	130	1,164	117	1,166	119

Increases and decreases in number of shops.

71. The above table shows that except in Khándesh, there has been no marked increase in the number of shops anywhere, while in Ahmedabad and Kaira it has been found possible to close some of the existing shops. Khándesh is a district very open to smuggling from Málwa, as the return of convictions shows, and it was thought desirable to open shops in the large bazár villages which were without shops, in order to substitute licit opium for the illicit opium which was known to be commonly sold.

REALIZATIONS.

IMPERIAL.

Deductions for duty on home consumption.

72. I now proceed to sum up the financial results of the year's administration. It has been shown in paragraph 16 above that the duty on opium realized and brought to account during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,81,90,233. Of this sum, Rs. 10,52,133 represent the duty on excised opium bought or imported for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by Native Chiefs, as shown below :—

	Rs.
292½ chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest	2,04,750
1,211 chests imported on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest	7,26,600
Differential duty on 1,203 chests at Rs. 100 per chest, sold from the Bombay Central Warehouse as per paragraph 19, as follows:—	
145½ chests to Native States;	
740½ chests to licensed opium vendors of British districts;	
317 chests to Government for supply of depôts;	
and on 657 lbs. and 11 tolas of touch purchased by Government	1,20,783
Total ...	10,52,133

73. This sum of Rs. 10,52,133 has been transferred in the Civil accounts of this Presidency to the divided head "Excise,"

leaving Rs. 1,71,38,100, as the balance of the duty, realizations under the Imperial head "Opium." It may, however, be mentioned that this sum includes an item of Rs. 33,600 on account of duty on the 56 chests of opium exported from Bombay to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency, to be adjusted in the accounts of that Presidency. The net duty on opium brought to Bombay for export to China and other places out of India amounts to Rs. 1,71,04,500 as against Rs. 1,74,73,925 in 1889-90 and Rs. 1,94,81,325 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the reduction in the rate of duty and other causes specified above in paragraphs 22 and 23.

REALIZATIONS.
IMPERIAL.

	Rs.
(1) Fees on transhipment of opium.	26,790
(2) Warehouse rent ...	21,027
Total ...	47,817

74. The other items which are credited wholly to the Imperial head, and the receipts on those accounts during the year under report, are shown in the margin.

Transhipment fees.

75. The transhipment fees realised at Karáchi in 1889-90 amounting to Rs. 10,122 were omitted inadvertently from the table given under paragraph 94 of that year's report. They have now been included in the sum of Rs. 21,859 shown in the table under paragraph 83 below. The fees collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,790 or Rs. 4,931 more than in the previous year. The total number of chests of foreign opium brought to Bombay, and transhipped in the harbour for China, was 6,704½ as against 5,044 in 1889-90. Of these 2,145 chests had paid the fees at Karáchi. Of the remaining 4,559½ chests which paid the fees in Bombay, 662 were charged at the rate of Rs. 5,580 at Rs. 4, and 3,317½ at Rs. 3 per chest.

Warehouse rent.

76. The receipts on account of warehouse rent increased by Rs. 5,182 as compared with the previous year. Thus the new system of levying a fixed fee of 10½ annas a chest instead of the sliding scale of fees as previously prescribed, has had the desired effect of breaking down the combination amongst dealers to rent as few compartments in the warehouse as possible.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Drawbacks allowed to Native States.

77. Of the sum of Rs. 10,52,133 noted above as transferred to the head "Excise," Rs. 3,56,205 are on account of opium imported or bought by Native States or Chiefs, and out of this item Rs. 1,48,007 have been or will be refunded to those States or Chiefs who are entitled under the terms of their agreements to remission in full or in part of the pass-fee on opium consumed in their territory as shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of State.	Quantity of Duty-paid Opium bought.	Amount of Duty levied at Rs. 700 per Chest.	Duty refundable.		Net Duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Cutch	9,528	49,000	One-third ...	16,333 5 4	Two-thirds ...	32,666 10 8
Káthiáwár	47,948	2,44,450	Do. ...	81,483 5 4	Do. ...	1,62,966 10 8
Pálanpur	4,242	21,210	Full ...	21,210 0 0	.....	.....
Mahi Kántha	3,943	19,845	Do. ...	19,845 0 0	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha	1,293	6,650	Do. ...	6,650 0 0	.....	.....
Sátára Jághirs	1,030	5,2450	One-tenth ...	524 8 0	Nine-tenths .	4,720 8 0
All other States	1,946	9,805	One-fifth ..	1,961 0 0	Four-fifths ...	7,844 0 0
Total ...	69,930	3,56,205	.....	1,48,007 2 8	.....	2,08,197 13 4

78. The balance of Rs. 10,52,133, after deducting the duty on opium bought for Native States, amounts to Rs. 6,95,928. This sum represents the duty on opium imported or purchased for consumption in British territory during the year under report. As remarked in previous reports, these figures, though they correctly represent the amount credited during the revenue year as

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

an asset of Excise revenue in the financial accounts in respect of duty on opium consumed in British territory, do not of course correspond exactly with the duty, calculated at Rs. 700 per chest on the quantities actually sold at the shops during the same period, which forms the basis of the revenue returns. The difference between the two sets of figures represents roughly the extent to which the opening balances of opium in hand at the Government central and district depôts, and at the shops, have been increased or diminished by the year's transactions.

Details of duty according to revenue returns.

79. The duty on the actual sales according to the revenue returns for each district for the last three years is given below, the financial figures being added below the totals for the sake of comparison :—

Names of Districts.	Opium Duty Realized in		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,12,075	1,06,894	1,01,654
Ahmedabad	1,47,991	1,50,449	98,229
Kaira	70,611	92,047	58,618
Panch Mahâls	12,082	14,889	14,647
Broach	50,886	60,542	39,621
Surat	18,816	21,034	16,149
Thána	6,747	6,470	7,123
Násik	28,370	26,403	28,111
Khándesh	58,936	73,548	75,682
Ahmednagar	52,326	53,306	51,634
Poona	44,618	45,761	45,787
Sholápur...	33,712	40,603	35,331
Sátára	23,242	22,803	22,567
Belgaum	3,473	3,189	3,878
Dhárwár...	3,934	3,579	3,626
Bijápur	2,051	2,150	1,795
Kánara	620	684	704
Ratnágiri	1,223	1,332	1,394
Kolába	3,577	3,194	3,348
Karáchi	23,171	25,817	23,498
Hyderabad	50,525	55,018	51,634
Shikárpur	13,672	16,524	14,991
Aden	1,111	987	740
Total ...	7,63,769	8,27,223	7,00,761
Duty credited to Excise Revenue according to financial accounts for same period ...	7,72,639	8,33,755	6,95,928
Difference ...	8,870	6,532	4,833

80. In addition to the duty above shown, the farmers in some districts are required to pay license fees, or to make good the duty on the quantity by which the amount of opium represented by the figures in the last statement fall short of their stipulated vend, or both. In the following statement the total realizations on account of duty, license fees and penalty duty according to the revenue returns are given, and compared with the corresponding figures for the last two years, and the annual average of the preceding three years :—

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

Names of Districts.	Annual Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,09,358	1,14,224	1,08,643
Ahmedabad	1,48,223	1,54,929	1,16,101
Kaira	78,781	93,683	71,165
Panch Maháls	13,205	14,889	15,279
Broach	64,553	68,429	57,828
Surat	25,057	24,883	25,033
Thána	10,122	8,334	7,975
Khándesh	1,10,151	92,060	1,01,739
Násik	38,382	37,266	31,152
Ahmednagar	57,078	57,436	55,129
Poona	66,039	61,911	50,886
Sholápur	45,326	43,568	38,846
Sátára	23,408	22,803	22,567
Belgaum	8,528	6,464	7,381
Dhárwár	9,611	8,945	9,376
Bijápur	3,002	3,268	2,805
Kánara	1,505	1,364	1,318
Ratnágiri	1,952	1,900	2,034
Kolába	3,597	3,359	3,428
Karáchi	36,734	37,447	29,160
Hyderabad	65,773	76,671	54,527
Shikárpur	25,633	27,849	18,848
Aden	4,174	3,792	2,991
Total British Districts ...	9,50,192	9,65,474	8,34,211

Total Realizations.

81. The following is an abstract of the Excise opium revenue from all sources for each of the last two years, contrasted with the annual average of three years ending 1888-89 :—

Names of Items.	Annual Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	7,57,191	8,27,223	7,00,761
License-fees. For Opium Farms.	57,946	15,343	14,313
License-fees. For Chandul and Madat Farms	34,966	28,725	28,786
Penalty for deficient sales by licensees	1,00,089	94,183	90,351
	9,50,192	9,65,474	8,34,211
Profit on sale of Government opium	33,066	1,586	26,633
Contribution for Government establishment	11,999	11,300	12,450
Fines and confiscations	13,273	7,895	8,600
Miscellaneous receipts	495	1,035	929
Total for British Districts ..	10,09,025	9,87,290	8,82,823
Duty at reduced rates on Opium consumed in—			
Káthiáwár	1,59,924	1,63,187	1,62,967
Cutch	32,978	42,000	32,667
Other smaller States	10,703	12,010	12,564
Total for Native States ...	2,03,605	2,17,197	2,08,198
Grand Total ...	12,12,630	12,04,487	10,91,021

REALIZATIONS.

Names of Items.	Annual Average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Refunds.			
License-fees	.....	.....	222
Penalty for deficient sales ...	22,351	22,465	28,368
Fines and confiscations	33	.....	.....
Total Refunds ...	22,384	22,465	28,590
Net Revenue ...	11,90,246	11,82,022	10,62,431

82. The total net Excise opium receipts for the year 1890-91 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,19,591.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

83. Under the current Provincial Contracts, one-fourth of the receipts under "Excise" is transferred to the Provincial account and the remaining three-fourths to the Imperial account. The following statement shows the details of the several items of receipts comprising the total Imperial revenue of the Presidency from opium in each of the last three years. The net Provincial share of the Excise opium revenue for the same period is also shown in the statement below :—

Items.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	2,06,28,069	1,87,31,760	1,81,90,233
Deduct—			
Duty on opium transferred to "Excise" ...	10,99,944	12,18,910	10,52,133
Duty on exports to Cochin and Allepey ..	46,800	38,925	33,600
Net Opium Duty ...	1,94,81,325	1,74,73,925	1,71,04,500
Transhipment fees...	11,216	21,859	26,790
Interest	.....	.....	.....
Warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts	18,525	15,845	21,027
Total ...	1,95,11,066	1,75,11,629	1,71,52,317
Deduct—Refunds	.....	.....	860
Net Receipts ...	1,95,11,066	1,75,11,629	1,71,51,457
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts ...	9,10,394	8,86,517	7,96,823
Total Imperial Receipts ...	2,04,21,460	1,83,98,146	1,79,48,280
Net Provincial share ...	3,03,464	2,95,505	2,65,608

EXPENDITURE.

84. The expenditure on account of a portion of the Opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited under the Imperial head "Opium," amounted for the year 1890-91 to Rs. 25,579 as against Rs. 25,233 for the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Excise Opium Department is included in that of the Abkári Department, and cannot be separated. I, however, do not see any reason to modify the estimate of Rs. 30,000 given in the reports for the previous years as the approximate cost of the Excise Opium establishment. Of this sum Rs. 12,450 have been recovered from some of the opium farmers, who are required by the terms of their licenses, to contribute fixed sums on account of the preventive establishments.

85. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise", compensation to the amount of Rs. 42,365 is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and certain

States and Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha for loss of transit duties on opium, as shown in the following statement:— EXPENDITURE.

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Pálanpur	28,000	No. 2151—51 Confl., dated 1st April 1882.
Mahi Kántha—		
I'dar, including Posina	4,896	No. 180—7 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, No. 1138—26 Confl., dated 24th February 1881, and No. 778, dated 1st March 1881.
Putta ...	1,050	
Kheroj	40	
Tintoi	60	
Cross Road Rudardi ...	46	
Jadicha Putta ...	90	
Moti Mori Meghráj ...	40	
Mágori	50	
Amliyára	190	
Sáthumba	64	
Ranásan	75	
Bolundra	27	No. 1368—34 Confl., dated 8th March 1881, and No. 928, dated 11th March 1881.
Katosan	600	
Total ...	7,228	
Rewa Kántha—		
Rájpipla	500	Agreements renewed for a further period up to 31st July 1893—*vide* Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 763 and 8081, dated respectively the 30th January and 15th November 1890.
Báriya	500	
Lunávada	750	
Sunth	150	
Bálásinor	50	
Chhota Udepur ...	2,808	No. 778, dated 1st March 1882.
Kadána	25	No. 2675, dated 24th April 1882.
Sanjeli	75	No. 3658—171 Confl., dated 26th September 1882.
Thákor of Nasvádi ...	184	
Do. of Vajiria ...	100	
Do. of Vasanvirpur ...	85	
Do. of Gad ...	325	
Do. of Agar ...	74	
Do. of Sindhiápur ...	79	
Do. of Vanmála ...	39	
Do. of Pálásni ...	63	
Do. of Cháliar ...	250	
Do. of Sihora ...	1,000	
Do. of Poicha ...	60	
Do. of Raeka ...	20	
Total ...	7,137	
Grand Total ...	42,365	

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.

86. The subjoined table shows the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated by Magistrates, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, the number of cases dismissed and the aggregate quantity of opuim seized in each British district and Native State (except Baroda, for which no returns are received) side by side with the corresponding figures for the previous year :—

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED

British districts.

Districts.	1889-90. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Cases dismissed. No. of cases.	No. of Persons.	Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs.	t.	g.	1890-91. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs.	t.	g.
Bombay	15	20	2	3	17	23	34	3	141	33	39	1	4	34	43	55	34	167
Ahmedabad	61	64	7	17	68	81	76	16	150	113	108	5	16	118	124	120	16	144
Kaira	22	22	3	3	25	25	7	22	143	38	39	10	10	48	49	14	33	85
Panch Mahâls	38	55	6	9	44	64	144	27	108	56	69	6	8	62	77	217	19	0
Broach	18	18	2	3	20	21	5	36	59	51	54	2	2	53	56	25	2	77
Surat	7	7	1	1	8	8	0	11	121	2	5	1	1	3	6	49	18	135
Thána	2	2	...	...	2	2	0	13	33	1	1	...	...	1	1	0	1	90
Kolába	1	1	...	...	1	1	0	0	13	2	2	...	...	2	2	0	24	90
Khándesh	29	30	6	17	35	47	86	4	23	60	65	19	20	79	85	279	12	61
Násik	8	9	5	6	13	15	15	6	139	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	20	90
Ahmednagar	5	5	...	2	5	7	19	34	135	4	8	...	...	4	8	315	15	38
Sholápur	1	1	4	4	5	5	0	22	99	3	3	...	1	3	4	0	20	28
Poona	5	6	6	6	11	12	9	22	122	5	6	1	1	6	7	0	25	73
Sátára	4	4	...	...	4	4	0	23	90	1	1	...	...	1	1	0	0	45
Belgaum	...	...	1	1	1	1	0	20	0	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	0	0
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	1	1	1	1	0	2	0
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Karáchi	4	4	...	...	4	4	2	15	67	8	9	1	1	9	10	2	18	56
Hyderabad	3	3	...	...	3	3	1	24	90	4	4	1	1	5	5	0	4	30
Shikárpur	3	3	1	1	4	4	0	20	152	7	9	2	3	9	12	1	29	15
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Thar and Párkar ...	17	20	3	4	20	24	31	25	60	12	22	...	...	12	22	178	29	7
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
Total ...	243	274	47	77	290	351	437	32	125	404	448	52	71	456	519	1,268	7	151

Native States.

Native States.	1889-90. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs.	t.	g.	1890-91. Cases in which convictions were obtained. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Cases dismissed. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Total cases brought up. No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Quantity of contraband Opium seized. Lbs.	t.	g.
Cutch	5	7	...	3	5	10	42	0	54	5	8	...	2	5	10	41	32	108
Káthiáwár	12	14	5	7	17	21	46	19	79	28	33	5	12	33	45	155	34	130
Pálanpur	27	41	2	8	29	49	84	28	115	11	12	2	6	13	18	114	24	71
Mahi Kántha	29	33	2	4	31	37	38	36	157	46	59	4	9	50	68	31	37	60
Rewa Kántha	42	49	...	3	42	52	140	28	61	60	92	...	6	60	98	197	25	58
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	3	3	...	1	3	4	1	21	108	2	3	...	...	2	3	0	3	45
Akalkot	1	1	...	...	1	1	.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		
States under Sátára Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			1	1	...	...	1	1	0	0	20
Total ...	119	148	9	26	128	174	354	15	34	153	208	11	35	164	243	541	37	132
Grand Total ...	362	422	56	103	418	525	792	7	159	557	656	63	108	620	762	1,810	5	103

87. The total number of opium cases detected in British districts during the year under report increased to 456 as compared with 290 cases in the previous year. There was also an increase of 830 lbs. in the total quantity of the opium seized, the districts showing the largest increases being Ahmednagar (296 lbs.), Khándesh (193 lbs.), Thar and Parkár (147 lbs.) and the Panch Mahâls (73 lbs).

88. In the Native States the total number of cases detected increased by 36 and the total quantity of contraband opium by 187½ lbs. Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha show large increases of 109 lbs. and 57 lbs. respectively. The returns bear testimony to an increased activity and success on the part of the detective agencies employed, both in British territory and in Native States; but they also show how prevalent smuggling is in Gujarát and in Khándesh, notwithstanding the efforts made to check it and they give some idea of the keenness of the demand for the drug, which tempts the smugglers to carry on their contraband trade.

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.

Cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs.

89. Among the seizures of contraband opium made during the year under report, in the following cases only the quantity exceeded 40 lbs. :—

(1) A seizure of 103 lbs. 5 tolas made in November 1890 by the State Police in Pálanpur.

(2) Four seizures, one of 75 lbs. 30 tolas made in September 1890 by the Chhota Udepur State Police, and three of lbs. 67-35, lbs. 65-37-90 and lbs. 44-10-135, made respectively in October and December 1890 by the Sunth State Police in the Rewa Kántha.

(3) A seizure of 115 lbs. 7 tolas made in December 1890 by the Panch Mahals Police.

(4) One seizure of 62 lbs. 11 tolas 45 grains made in November 1890 by the District A'bkári Inspector Ahmedabad.

(5) Two seizures of 116 lbs. 17 tolas and 198 lbs. made in April 1891 by the Ahmednagar Police.

(6) A seizure of 137 lbs. 20 tolas made in April 1891 by the Thar and Párkar Police.

Percentages of convictions on cases brought up.

90. The percentages of convictions on the number of cases brought up were 88 for the British districts and 90 for Native States.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

British Districts.

91. The following is an abstract of the particulars of the opium cases detected in British districts of the Bombay Presidency in the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases brought up.	No. of Persons tried.	No. of Persons discharged or acquitted.	No. of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1889-90.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy... ...	4	4	1	3	...	...	75 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	30
Do. manufacture of opium... ...	2	3	1	2	...	...	20 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	21
Do. possession of opium... ...	152	185	46	139	3,838	61	4,730 4 0	3,005 4 0	1,725 0 0	1,045
Do. transport of opium... ...	11	16	2	14	90	...	544 4 0	439 4 0	55 0 0	45
Do. import of opium.	85	104	16	88	13,226	44	2,304 8 0	1,188 8 0	1,116 0 0	443
Do. export of do. ...	6	8	3	5	300	...	370 0 0	60 0 0	310 0 0	224
Do. sale of do. ...	26	27	7	20	271	65	587 0 0	487 0 0	100 0 0	60
Breach of condition of license	4	4	1	3	...	...	159 0 0	159 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	290	351	77	274	17,725	170	8,790 0 0	5,429 0 0	3,361 0 0	1,868
1890-91.										
Illegal manufacture of opium... ...	2	2	...	2	15	...	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	30
Do. possession of opium... ...	257	296	52	244	5,215	475	10,730 5 0	6,666 9 0	4,063 12 0	2,105
Do. transport of opium... ...	8	9	1	8	426	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	.....	...
Do. import of opium.	144	160	6	154	6,494	...	4,543 8 0	1,802 13 6	2,740 10 6	1,797
Do. export of do. ...	7	7	2	5	90	...	59 0 0	59 0 0	.....	...
Do. sale of do. ...	34	41	7	34	465	...	1,191 0 0	781 0 0	410 0 0	232
Breach of condition of license	4	4	3	1	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	456	519	71	448	12,712	475	16,608 13 0	9,344 6 6	7,264 6 6	4,154

OFFENCES.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES.

Native States.

92. The following is an abstract of similar particulars regarding foreign territory :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases brought up.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Nature and Amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous Imprisonment.	Simple Imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
1889-90.					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	1	1	...	1	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. manufacture of opium ...	1	4	3	1	60	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. possession of opium ...	78	100	11	89	1,478	216	2,458 11 1	1,044 3 1	1,409 8 0	1,297
Do. transport of opium ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	60
Do. import of opium ...	41	53	6	47	2,530	90	1,080 8 1	520 4 5	560 3 8	523
Do. sale of opium ...	3	5	2	3	90	...	64 5 9	5 0 0	59 5 9	68
Do. export of do. ...	2	8	2	6	720	...	1,010 0 0	10 0 0	1,000 0 0	225
Breach of condition of license	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	128	174	26	148	4,888	306	4,638 8 11	1,579 7 6	3,059 1 5	2,178
1890-91.										
Illegal cultivation of poppy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. possession of opium ...	110	167	24	143	1,379	161	2,740 7 5	1,876 15 5	863 8 0	642
Do. import of opium ...	49	68	11	57	2,055	158	1,861 6 2	772 6 2	1,089 0 0	549
Do. transport of opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. export of opium ...	2	2	...	2	...	45	112 0 0	112 0 0	.....	...
Do. sale of do. ...	3	6	...	6	30	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	164	243	35	208	3,464	364	4,838 13 7	2,886 5 7	1,952 8 0	1,191

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. W. LOCH,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Statement showing the number of Chests actually imported under Passes into Bombay, and the amount of Duty actually realized and finally brought to account, as compared with the number of Chests for which Passes were granted and the Duty secured at the Agencies in each of the eleven Revenue years from 1880-81 to 1890-91.

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay in each year.				Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and Duty realized in current year, but which were lost on the road.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted and duty realized in current year, but which did not arrive during the year.	Total number of Chests for which Duty was realized and credited in current year. Total of Columns 3, 4, 6 and 7.	Rate of Duty per Chest.	Amount of Duty realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests for which Passes were granted, but Duty not realized and Chests not arrived during the year.	Amount of Duty outstanding on Chests in Column 11.	Total number of Chests for which Passes were granted during current year and the amount of Duty due thereon.		Remarks.
	Under passes granted in previous year.		Under Passes granted during current year.	Total number of Chests imported. Aggregate of Columns 2, 3 and 4.								Chests—Total of Columns 4, 6, 7 and 11.	Duty—Total of Columns 10 and 12 less Duty on Chests in Column 3.	
	Duty having been realized and credited in that year.	Duty being realized in current year.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1880-81 ...	16	150	38,395½	38,561½	2½	184	38,177	700	2,71,26,275	55	38,500	38,637	2,70,59,775	
							555	725						
							1,132½	650						
1881-82 ...	184	55	30,844½	31,083½	...	64	29,451	700	2,16,27,325	49	31,850	30,957½	2,16,20,675	
							380	725						
							84	700						
1882-83 ...	64	49	38,715	38,828	0½	172	361½	675	2,53,21,962½	536½	3,48,725	39,424	2,56,38,837½	
							38,491	650						
							154	700						
1883-84 ...	172	536½	40,220½	40,929	...	133	163½	675	2,65,90,287½	1,782	11,58,300	42,135½	2,73,99,862½	
							40,572½	650						
							246½	700						
1884-85 ...	133	1,782	39,460	41,375	...	186	103½	675	2,69,43,112½	1,686	10,95,900	41,332	2,68,80,712½	
							41,078	650						
							288½	700						
1885-86 ...	186	1,686	37,344½	39,216½	...	23	38,765	650	2,53,99,200	1,403½	9,13,275	38,771	2,52,16,575	
							313½	700						
1886-87 ...	23	1,403½	38,027½	39,454	...	96½	39,214	650	2,57,08,550	1,507	9,80,350	39,631	2,57,75,625	
							533	700						
1887-88 ...	96½	1,507	37,113	38,716½	...	2	14	675	2,51,31,300	10	6,500	37,125	2,41,57,450	
							38,075	650						
							31,254	650						
1888-89 ...	2	10	31,605	31,617	...	...	361	700	2,05,67,800	21	13,850	31,626	2,05,75,150	
							2,342	600						
1889-90 ...	...	21	28,814½	28,835½	...	22½	26,208½	650	1,86,56,125	7½	5,250	28,844½	1,86,47,375	
							307½	700						
							29,774½	600						
1890-91 ...	22½	7½	30,049½	30,079½	...	10	292½	700	1,80,69,450	26½	17,400	30,086	1,80,81,600	

Opium: Report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1890-91.

No. 1543.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1892.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 6374, dated 5th December 1891—Submitting his report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1890-91, ending 31st July 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The exports of opium from the various agencies during the year under review are shown in the marginal table and compared with those of the previous year. The increase in the exports to the Bombay Presidency was due to the stock in hand having fallen very low in 1889-90. Of Dungarpur opium 98½ chests were brought to the Ahmedabad scales, but no Baroda opium was weighed or passed there.

	1889-90. Chests.	1890-91. Chests.
To Bombay Presidency... ...	28,977½	30,322
To other parts of India... ...	1,184	1,111

2. The number of chests actually imported into this Presidency was 30,315½, of which 236 were duty free, and 30,079½ duty paid, as compared with 28,968½ in 1889-90. Of these, 528½ chests were conveyed direct to their destinations and the remaining 29,787 were lodged in the Government Central Warehouse in Bombay. The removals from the warehouse during the year amounted to 29,696 chests as shown below:—

Exported to China, &c.	28,485
Home consumption by Native Chiefs	145½
Licensed Vendors	740½
Government...	325
Total ...	29,696

The quantity of opium exported to China shows a small increase, but the reduction of the duty by Rs. 50 per chest on opium intended for export to foreign countries caused a serious decrease in the receipts under this head.

3. In the subjoined table the issues of opium for Home consumption are compared with those of the previous year. The most noticeable feature is the increase in direct imports from Málva to Native States.

	British Districts.		Native States.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Issued from Government Local Depôt ...	22,626	28,382	24,061	32,231
„ „ Main Depôt ...	...	...	680	816
Imported direct from Málva... Free of duty	...	...	32,122	18,103
Imported direct from Málva... On payment	14,428	21,778	25,385	20,076
Purchased in the market	100,790	107,392	19,804	22,662
	137,844	157,552	102,052	93,888

4. Sales at the Government depôts were not as extensive as in the previous year and a falling off in the quantity purchased by Native Chiefs was the natural result of the increased imports from Málva noticed in the previous paragraph. Purchases were made at an average cost of Rs. 9-2-0 per lb. as compared with Rs. 9-5-0 in 1889-90 and the opium was issued at a uniform price of Rs. 10 per pound, the net profits of the depôts amounting to Rs. 26,633.

5. The sales in British districts decreased from 160,849 lbs. in 1889-90 to 136,259 lbs. in the year under review. The districts which show the greatest falling off are Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Sholápur. In Sholápur and Kaira this is explained by the fact that sales were forced in the preceding year by the outgoing contractor, but in Ahmedabad there seems little doubt that smuggling into the Gogha and Dhandhuka Tálukas has helped to decrease the sale of licit opium and the Commissioner should pay special attention to the subject in view of the fact that the sales in Gohelvád and Bhávnagar, which adjoin these tálukas, have increased very largely of late. Smuggling from Baroda Territory into Broach is believed to be prevalent, and the Commissioner should report the result of his reference to the Resident.

6. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda was less by 1,018 acres than in the preceding year, but the quantity of poppy juice purchased by the State and the amount of opium manufactured increased and the stock in hand rose from 99,971 lbs. at the beginning of the year to 135,870 lbs. at the end. None of the opium was exported to Bombay.

7. A remarkable feature in the year's administration was the very large increase in the number of opium cases, and in the quantity of contraband opium seized, in both British and Native Territory. Very large seizures were made in the Pálanpur State, the Rewa Kántha, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Panch Maháls and Thar and Párkar and the increase throughout Gujarát shows the necessity for energetic measures towards the suppression of smuggling.

8. The total receipts under the heads "Opium" and "Excise (Opium)" are as follows:—

Opium ...	1889-90 ...	Rs. 1,75,11,629
	1890-91 ...	„ 1,71,51,457
Excise (Opium).	1889-90 ...	„ 11,82,022
	1890-91 ...	„ 10,62,431

The decrease under "Opium" which is entirely an Imperial head is attributable to the reduction of the duty on opium exported to China and other foreign countries, the actual number of chests exported being only 35 in excess of the number exported the year before. The decrease under "Excise" is the natural consequence of the reduction in the issues of opium for Home consumption commented on above.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
} With copies of the report.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All other Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Accountant General,
The Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat.

} With copies of the report.

The Agent to the Governor General, Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

} By letter.